

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 7, 1988

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O God, that the focus of our lives and actions may be toward a righteousness and honesty of thought, word, and deed. Grant integrity of spirit to all who accept the public trust and give to every person the desire to translate the witness of prayerful words into the realities of daily life. In Your name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 3, 1988.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House, H204, The Capitol,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It has been an honor and a privilege to serve on the United States Air Force Academy Board of Visitors over the past several years. Because my schedule has become increasingly heavy of late and has limited my ability to participate, I regretably, have made the decision to tender my resignation.

Please consider this letter as my official resignation.

Sincerely,

JERRY LEWIS,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 9355 of title X, United States Code, the Chair appoints to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy on the part of the House to fill the existing vacancy thereon, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY].

### AMERICA NEEDS TO REDISCOVER GUAM

(Mr. BLAZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, this week, the people of Guam commemorate Discovery Day in recognition of Portu-

guese explorer Ferdinand Magellan's landing on Guam about 500 years ago. In the future we could also celebrate Rediscovery Day at this time of the year because it is the week in which I introduced Guam's commonwealth bill in the U.S. Congress in behalf of our people. In that regard, I am grateful that four distinguished members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee have joined me as original cosponsors of this bill: Congressman MO UDALL of Arizona, Congressman DON YOUNG of Alaska, Congressman RON DE LUGO of the Virgin Islands, and Congressman BOB LAGOMARSINO of California. I hope that my other colleagues from both sides of the aisle will join us as cosponsors in the months ahead.

In a manner of speaking, it is a bill that urges the Congress and the American people to rediscover Guam and to appreciate the national treasure that it has been all these many years.

As I rise on the floor of the House to introduce our bill, I recall those leaders of Guam no longer with us who would have rejoiced exuberantly at our reaching this milestone in our quest. The occasion evokes memories of F.B. Leon Guerrero, B.J. Bordallo, Joseph Flores, Carlos Camacho, Manuel Guerrero, Tony Won Pat, Doc Sanchez, and Tommy Santos, to name just a few.

And I felt particularly grateful for the energy and sincerity of the members of the Commission on Self-Determination, especially those who completed the difficult task of drafting this historic document. Their tenacity was repeatedly demonstrated in their commitment to sustain the quest of our people.

For over 200 years, our fellow Americans in the mainland have enjoyed the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of this great land of ours. For about 100 of those years, we on Guam paid our dues—as heavily in war as in peace—to prove our loyalty and pride as members of the American family. Still, we have never enjoyed equal status with other Americans—either politically or economically.

Mr. Speaker, we Guamanians are now embarked on the last stretch of a long journey to seek fulfillment of our burning desire to be equal partners. Together, we have shared the joys, the sorrows, the frustrations and the exhilaration of our long and challenging trek.

There are only fleeting moments in our lives when we have a chance to be involved in a momentous and historic occasion. One such moment is before

us now. While the rest of our fellow Americans are bound by constitutions written by others, we, on Guam, have the great honor of chiseling our own during the next few years. While others follow a beaten path, we on Guam are blazing a new trail which others will follow for generations to come.

About 50 years ago, during our first campaign to gain recognition as a people and acceptance into the American family, we used to sing a Chamorro song to spur interest and support for our two spokesmen going to Washington to seek citizenship.

Since our journey endures and since we need to continue to work hand in hand and alongside one another as we seek to realize our dreams and aspirations, it is particularly fitting to recall the words of the song we sang as children to remind us of our commitment.

Fan nai ajudumo maseha dididi sa y tiempo siempre ufatto ja eju nai naunli—give us your help no matter how small and in the course of time you'll see the meaning of it all.

Thanks to the confidence the people of Guam have shown by placing me in this vital role, I am in the position of shouldering the great challenge, along with other leaders of Guam, of winning commonwealth status for our people. I pray that as part of the celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the Congress would embrace the Americans on Guam and include them under the American family umbrella. That, indeed, would truly be a magnificent commentary on the greatness of our country, the champion of freedom.

God willing, we will succeed.

Thank you. Si yuus maase.

### MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today particularly after last week's events here in the House on the vote of the so-called repetitive Contra aid issue, I wish to address that subject matter as well as equal time with respect to what I have been addressing as the critical emerging financial monetary and fiscal crisis confronting us and about which nothing much is being done except almost inexorably as in a Greek tragedy we march along to

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

what, obviously, will be a crashing down of this house of cards, that because of a combination of inordinate greed, insatiable greed on the part of the most potent financial managers, the lack of responsiveness to protect the general interest on the part of the Congress, and the capture of the executive/administrative branch by these very potent manipulative transnational massive forces that now control our destiny, and for the United States, meaning dependency, debt, homelessness, unemployment, and a consuming importing nation rather than a producing exporting nation.

I started out by telling my colleagues that I was evoking the memory of a great patriot, Joel Barlow, who was a great thinker, pamphleteer, poet and also one, if not the, chaplain for George Washington's army during the War of the Revolution.

Joel Barlow has in history been treated with less prominence than such contemporary pamphleteers as Tom Payne, but in many ways, Joel Barlow was a far more profound and talented versifier as well as thinker, and he wrote a series of essays or pamphlets which he addressed, "My Advice to the Privileged Orders of Europe," and he painted a picture then of what we can very well evoke today now that America's frontier, the social safety valve of so many decades gone, and America confronting the basic issues that the teeming populations of Europe have had to confront for the last 200 years. It remains to be seen whether T.V. McCauley, the English writer, also prophesying 100 years ago after a visit to America, made the observation that the brash somewhat arrogant self-confident Americans looked down on Europe as a decadent and a backward and receding civilization, but to do so with great confidence in view of the fact that they had that vast domain to the West so that when there was pressure in the East, families would push on westward, make new beginnings, encounter new horizons and new living.

He said:

I appeal, though, to the 20th century to see whether or not America, once that frontier disappears and then has the teeming population comparable to Europe, whether or not it will decide any more in an enlightened fashion or just merely repeat Europe's experience.

Well, of course, this is the issue as I see it and as I have said now for some time before Reagan and Reaganomics, but which in the retrodescent form, but which I never thought possible, has confronted us for some 7 years in the shape of the Ronald Reagan administration.

One of the things that I have spoken out in offering advice to the privileged orders, and I have included my col-

leagues in the Congress, because we are, indeed, a privileged order.

Now, the original intention and the intention constitutionally speaking and as envisioned during the debates of the Constitutional Convention, which last year we celebrated the 200th anniversary, was that this office would be a prime constitutional office as close to the people as it could humanly be devised, that the people should have ready access to the office.

In fact, there was a motion made that instead of 2 years, this should be a 3-year term. There was another motion for a 4-year term and that was dismissed out of hand, because it had been decided that there would be another body known as the Senate that would be not elected directly by the people, but by the various diverse State legislatures and a three-fourths vote in those State legislatures. Therefore, those terms were of 4 years duration; however, the vote for the 3-year term lost by one vote, so we have 2-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives.

Through the years there have been various proposals. The most serious was in the late sixties by President Lyndon Johnson, who offered the notion that the terms of Members of the House should be 4 years to coincide with the Presidential elections; however, it never had much of a reception and it never got very far. I am glad, for one. The reason is that if our system is to function, then this particular body must be amendable to the people. After all, where does a citizen go? It is pretty hard to find access to his U.S. Senator. In my case, the State of Texas, that means those two Senators have somewhere around 16 to 17 million constituents.

□ 1215

On the other hand, the President and the Vice President have the entire Nation. This office, however, is the one office that people should feel, and should have the right to feel is as close in today's terms as that telephone; however, it is not happening that way because we live in a day and time of preferential access. We have great, vast vested interests that 2 years ago contributed over \$130 million to House of Representatives races.

In Texas, the average budget to lose an election was \$250,000. So that some of us who have come up in a very different manner, shape and form would be hard put to raise that kind of money though it is no trick, and I have never found it any particular problem, to please and gratify the rich and the powerful and the privileged. That is the easiest thing to do, but if one wants to maintain the freedom of independence that the people in an election at large have given him, then I think he has to be very, very prudent, very discreet, and very selective

to what extent he is going to accept that which today is necessary, and that is contributions.

Nevertheless, I am saying this because it has a direct tie-in with these two subject matters that I am about to continue to discuss: First, the Nicaraguan problem, particularly, Central America and so-called Latin America, generally; and second, the fiscal, monetary, and financial problems confronting the Nation.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS], my fellow colleague.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding. I was watching this in my office when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] took the microphone and announced his intention to discuss the Nicaraguan situation, and I wanted to ask someone who was closer geographically and over the years to that problem, closer than I have been, both geographically and in terms of years involved in the legislative process. I wanted to ask his views on Panama vis-a-vis the Contra Nicaragua situation.

Let me pose what I am thinking about and ask the gentleman from Texas his feelings and opinions on it.

I am very fearful that the Panama situation might degrade into a situation where we will be facing the same kinds of problems that we are now facing in Nicaragua. We have the same scenario about to pop open, it seems to me. We have a strongman, such as in the case of Nicaragua when Somoza was there, who then loses appeal and loses by dint of how he was exercising power, loses popular support, and the scene unfolds as we have seen it in Nicaragua.

We have at this time General Noriega and the same kind of scene, it seems to me, approaching for Panama, Noriega being accused of abusing power, losing popular support, external forces hovering over the situation for their peculiar purposes, and I am wondering if the gentleman from Texas, who is so close to the situation and who has exerted a level of expertise on this over the years, whether he sees that parallel and whether or not he sees that we ought to be sure that what we do does not repeat that bad scene.

Then I would like to ask another question if I might following the gentleman's response.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I will try to answer that. First I want to qualify and say that I do not consider myself any particular expert. If we are talking about geographic proximity giving rise to some expertise, let me



disabuse my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEEKAS] on that score.

Panama is farther away from my area than is Washington, DC, but I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania has unwittingly touched on one of the key factors that our omission of is going to bring continued travail and what impelled me to speak out on April 1, 1980, for the first time, and President Reagan was not President, Jimmy Carter was President. But I could see the makings of these problems due to the fact that we have indulged ourselves in very serious misconceptions about this part of the world which we could have done for 100 years, but we cannot now any longer, because the world has shrunk.

I would say that the Panamanian situation is very much different from the Nicaraguan situation and very much different from the Salvadoran situation. I must remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I was impelled to speak, though I have never claimed expertise, because there are some self-evident and some obvious conclusions of any person who is steeped in the culture and the history of these individual countries. Our problem has been that we have a conception of this area as being a homogeneous lump called Latin America, and of course, that is a fatal flaw in our thinking.

Each country in Central America, no matter how small, has its own historical involvement, cultural differences, even though there may be a common link of language. In most instances, there is a common link of language and religious and cultural experience, but there are underlying differences of major proportion.

In Panama, as I interpret the situation, we have a case of an individual who actually had been working cheek by jowl with our agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and had actually been asked by Admiral Poindexter to give pretext for a Panamanian incursion into Nicaragua, so that what has happened now is obviously a miscreant who has enough base of power to hold off the changed attitude of our country toward him personally and to whatever forces he represents.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know to what extent we ourselves brought this about. I do know that we had the same experience in Argentina. In 1981, the very first month the administration took power, then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced that he was drawing the line in El Salvador and that as far as Nicaragua was concerned, he invigiled the military junta in control of Argentina at the time, that despite its flagrant rights violations, where they had thousands of desaparecidos, disappeared citizens, or citizens abducted by the armed forces,

who were then tortured, killed, or thrown into the sea, and the Argentinian generals then loaned a contingent of Argentinian troops to come to Honduras on our invitation in order to train Hondurans and also in an attempt to destabilize the then-Nicaraguan junta.

Then the Argentinians felt, as a result, that if they made an incursion into the Falkland Islands, that certainly the United States would be grateful and take their side, but the Argentinians discovered that we did not. Those same generals who we considered a thousand percent bitterly anti-Castro, less than a year later were in Havana toasting Castro.

Does that mean that Castro is such an agile and able diplomat?

No. It means that we had a completely distorted notion as to what we could do, what agencies we could prevail upon to manipulate, given the circumstances existing then.

I think a similar thing has happened with Noriega, whom I do not know much about, nor about that situation, but I have not been to Panama since 1964 which was soon after the rioting there in which we lost about 13 American soldiers.

I went to Panama at that time with the Secretary of the Treasury to attend the Fifth Board of Governors Meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, because I was chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance at the time.

It was obvious to me that that Panamanian society was more complex than the explanations I had heard from the Department of State spokesmen.

We have to worry about the whole context, not just one or two countries. Nicaragua cannot be isolated from Salvador nor can it be isolated from Honduras, which we are occupying today, or much less Guatemala. Events are taking shape in Guatemala right now that are far more sinister and ominous than anything that has happened in Panama. I believe that there are resources, that I notice were called forth last week, as in the case of the Iranian takeover and the hostage situation in Iran, and belatedly, the Carter administration took some advice that we had given and that was to impound some of the financial resources that we could reach, and we did that. As a matter of fact when the hostages were released in 1981, it was only after we released about \$2 billion in the Bank of London back to the bankers in Iran, so these are very complicated situations that have many aspects.

It is disturbing that while we are focusing, and spending \$1.5 million a day in El Salvador, and we are no closer to a solution there. Just last year one American soldier-adviser was killed in a raid on the La Sapa Garrison, and just last week or maybe the week

before, some guerrilla forces attacked an army outpost in El Salvador where we have a regime that we helped impose on that country but which has no control over the strong and entrenched interests that have, through the years, continued their control of the country.

What I am saying is that when a society, and it is very hard for us to visualize, does not provide the framework for change of a peaceful nature, the law of life is changed. Everything changes. But in these societies, as in the case of Nicaragua, for 50 years, we imposed with the Marines a government in 1929, and controlled it for 13 years following that. We set up the so-called national guard, we set up the Somozas, and we then assisted them through the years. We looked down on them, as Franklin Roosevelt in his famous utterance that has been quoted and quoted again during the war, in which he said, "Yes, I know he is an SOB"—referring to Somoza—"but he is our SOB."

Mr. Speaker, that is to be lamented, because we have to make some very critical decisions that may impinge on our ideological tenets. In other words, I feel we have been overly obsessed with the so-called anti-Communist ideology, so that we have lost sight of reality, and the reality is that in every one of these countries in the last 10 years there have been vast changes. The masses are no longer going to remain docile. It is a matter of whether we will identify with those aspirations and through that identification bring about the emergence of the moderate factions of these countries.

Mr. Speaker, next door to us in Mexico, they are having tremendous problems that we are totally unaware of, including inflation running at 100 percent, unemployment running at 55 percent, and other than the mass exodus of some of the younger, more adventurous arms coming in seeking work here, we are not aware that in the context of Mexico, which is a relatively stable country, Mexico has not had a national political assassination since 1923.

□ 1230

We have had over six, and so it is relatively stable, however there has to be a change even within the concept of the revolutionary institutional party because there are needs of a critical nature that have to be met.

The same thing can be said with the next-door neighbor, one hopscotch after Mexico, and that is Guatemala where you still have for the first time a civilian president, but the army is actually running the country. They are still committing atrocious human-rights violations. Just about 3 months ago they abducted one of the so-called civil-rights leaders. In El Salvador, the

same thing. So that in Panama what we have at a critical conjunction is a serious dilemma compounded by our entanglement in Nicaragua, in El Salvador, where, as I said and repeat, we put in a total of about \$6 billion in 7 years and at the rate of \$1.5 million a day. We are spending \$1½ million a day in El Salvador.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GEKAS. I think you have given a good description of the various complex situations that apply to each of these countries, but I believe that I can draw from what you have said that the one element that cries out for our involvement in all of these is, first, our own national security interests.

Mr. GONZALEZ. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. GEKAS. And, secondly, our second layer of national security interests; namely, the security of all Central America as it applies to the entire Western Hemisphere which blend together. In that context does not the gentleman agree that the single most important element that looms out from the Panama situation is the Panama Canal?

Now there we have a part of our Nation; literally it is a part of our Nation until 1999. That is our overall national security interest. I believe that the U.S. Government, whether it is in this administration or the next administration, must make it clear that there will be nothing to alter our interests in a free Panama Canal until 1999, and then an internationally accessible Canal Zone after that, and that we should stop at nothing, literally nothing, including military force, if necessary, to make sure and make it clear that that is the case. That, I think, constitutes the single most important element that differentiates Panama and the turmoil there from those other things that you have mentioned although they are all intertwined.

Does the gentleman from Texas agree?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Not really. In the first place, to guarantee our national interests there are more ways than one to skin a cat. Up to now the Congress and the President have pursued a military interventionist approach. From the very beginning no effort was ever made to try to use the last waning elements of leverage that we had with such regional organizations as the Organization of American States.

Now at the critical moment, just a week before last when the matter of Noriega was brought before the OAS, the OAS would not pass a resolution favoring us. What I am saying is that we have lost the only real leverage, and maybe we can resurrect some of it. I do not know. All I am saying is that

with a unilateral military intervention policy, which has been our policy, we are in occupation of Honduras. We run Honduras. We are occupying Honduras.

Mr. GEKAS. I am puzzled.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Let me continue this because, if we are going to appeal to international law and justice, then, as I say, in equity we must come to equity with clean hands, and we do not because the World Court of Justice, the International Tribunal of Justice, the World Court, has found us culpable, guilty, of acts of terrorism and destruction against Nicaragua and has fined us. And what did we do? We walked out of the Court because we opted to not follow the tradition of American institutions and American policies.

Let me assure the gentleman that he had no pro-American sentiment before 1932. The United States was about to invade Mexico because of the expropriation of oil that came a few years later, but fortunately in the meanwhile Franklin Roosevelt was elected, and he had the great ability to attract first-class minds like Sumner Welles who was the architect of the so-called good-neighbor policy.

Now Mexico was very much anti-United States. The ruling classes and the powers that be were very sympathetic to the German cause. In Chile, in Ecuador there was more Japanese business conducted than American, yet because of the fine-tuning and the development of the so-called good-neighbor policy, the refusal of Roosevelt to accede to the Hooverian approaches of intervention in Mexico and a reconciliation with the Government of Mexico in the expropriation processes which the oil companies never accepted and excoriated FDR forever and a day; as a result of that, when the war broke out, every one of those countries came to our side. They did not go to the other side.

Mexico, if you cross the border and go over to Nuevo Laredo, you will see actual cemeteries on July 4, believe it or not, with a bunch of little American flags. These are Mexicans that came over, joined us, joined the Army. Mexico gave us the so-called escuadrón doscientos, which was a squadron of fighter pilots. We sent them to the Pacific with our forces. They were with us. We made an agreement, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico with the United States, that any Mexican citizen living in the United States would be just as subject to the draft as if he were an American citizen.

In this kind of situation we have eroded, and I think dangerously, to the point where the Organization of American States probably does not have any more love or admiration for a fellow like Noriega than we do and still would not come the full way because each one of them is representing

a country that lives in fear that we will do the same thing to them.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Certainly I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman implied in his response to my question that all the United States is anxious to do is to apply military force.

Mr. GONZALEZ. It has.

Mr. GEKAS. But here is the situation. I believe that history will show that when Somoza was toppled the American Government came to the aid of the then-winning revolutionaries, the Sandinistas, even to the extent of offering aid and monetary aid.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I was here.

Mr. GEKAS. And that the military action that the gentleman is talking about, a military support, did not start until we learned and the whole world said that these Sandinistas were imposing a form of government, and then we began the function of supporting the Contras who saw what was happening and who wanted to participate in the Nicaraguan new government that was to take place.

So, Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with the gentleman that all that the United States is anxious to do is apply military force. We never began trying to help the Contras until it became plain to see that the original purposes of the Sandinista movement was being usurped by Ortega and his Marxist supporters.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The gentleman has touched the crux of the matter. By what right in international law or domestic law do we have to organize an armed resistance to a legitimately set-up government that we recognize as legitimate because we have an ambassador with credentials in that nation's capital? This is why we do not have world opinion with us. There is not a country in the Western Hemisphere of any consequence that has an affinity or congruity with our policy. There is not one Western European country that is in agreement with us.

The British, for instance, considered this *estándis lópis*. That is this is an American matter because it is in their back yard. It is their Germany. It is in their sphere of interest.

What I am saying is that we are not going to get to the hearts of the people by shooting them, and this is what we have been doing.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield back? And then I will close, and I thank the gentleman a great deal.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman is interested.

Mr. GEKAS. Yes, I am of the opinion that balancing world opinion against the national security interests of the American people; I put the na-



tional security interests in solidarity of American people way before what the world or any part of it thinks or feels about us.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I do, too.

Mr. GEKAS. And I am saying that, and then it seems to me that when the Afghan rebels, despite world opinion, if there be any that says that they do not have the right to get support from the United States—

Mr. GONZALEZ. Oh, no, no, no. That is a vastly different situation.

Mr. GEKAS. Oh, of course.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The Afghan rebels are in Afghanistan rebelling. The Contras are not in Nicaragua. They are in Honduras. They are hiding out in Honduras. They are not rebelling in Nicaragua. There is a vast difference.

Mr. GEKAS. There are Afghans in Pakistan.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Well, sure, but the rebels are fighting in Afghanistan; OK?

Mr. GEKAS. But what I am saying is that whether or not world opinion would have approved it or not, I would support the rebel situation in Afghanistan.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Oh, sure.

Mr. GEKAS. All right.

So the gentleman agrees that world opinion is secondary?

Mr. GONZALEZ. No, sir; no, no, no, no. The Declaration of Independence says a decent opinion of mankind mandates—

Mr. GEKAS. I agree with that.

Mr. GONZALEZ. They were acting in what they felt was in the decent opinion of mankind. The gentleman ought to know that the crux of the matter is what I said a while ago. We cannot do this through illegal means domestically because, when we do and when the President extends aid and when we are the ones that organized the Contras, a group that is outside the confines of the government or regime they are trying to knock over, when we are at peace with that nation, it violates three of our statutes. We have specific statutes declaring that criminal culpability. In international law it is a fundamental premise, fundamental premise.

So what I am saying is that all through history when diplomacy fails, and only after diplomacy fails, do we resort to force or military. But we have not even tried diplomacy.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I hope this may be for the last moment because I am really taking a lot of the gentleman's time.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the gentleman's participation.

Mr. GEKAS. The gentleman will recall this Congress and, therefore, the U.S. Government, did vote at least twice, I believe, to supply military aid to the Contras.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The gentleman is correct. I voted strenuously against it.

Mr. GEKAS. I know that, but what I am saying is whether or not it was legal or not the Congress voted for it.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Oh, please.

Mr. GEKAS. Well, the gentleman implied that we are doing it illegally.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GEKAS. But I am saying to the gentleman that the Congress for right or for wrong, again putting U.S. national interests ahead of world opinion, voted on at least two occasions to supply military aid to the Contras. Now whether that reversal of form that took place last week is going to be the final policy or not still remains to be seen.

But what I wanted to make sure that I got across to the gentleman is, and I think that down deep we are in agreement on a lot of these things, is that we cannot any longer in the interests of our people and its freedoms and our basic institutions, we cannot allow world opinion or what other countries think of us or what other counteractions may be taken that this Nation must exert its national being in defense of liberty and in defense of its institutions even to the extent of taking military action where necessary, and I say that particularly in view of what is now happening in the Panama Canal.

□ 1245

I want at least the 1/3rd that this Member of Congress represents to know that I will support any military action required to stabilize the situation if it becomes any worse in Panama, if the Panama Canal and our national interests are threatened.

I feel that is almost similar to the Contra situation.

I leave the gentleman with a hearty thank you for allowing me to participate.

Mr. GONZALEZ. If the gentleman will bear with me I think it is necessary to make the comment: Again that is the coequal crux of the matter facing the United States. The gentleman can vote for a declaration of war but the gentleman cannot stand here and look me in the eye and say that the Congress has delegated to the President that exclusive right placed upon us by the Constitution, of waging war, declaring and waging war. And this has been the issue since Korea. That has been the issue.

Now the fact that the Congress having not confronted it means that the American people have not confronted it. But it is the crux of the matter.

Who is best to conduct war? Let me tell you what James Madison said. He said:

Those who are to conduct a war cannot in the nature of things be proper or safe

judges of whether a war ought to be commenced, continued or concluded.

James Madison. That is why they put that exclusive power to declare war in the Congress.

Mr. GEKAS. James Madison applauded Thomas Jefferson when he declared war on the Barbary Pirates.

Mr. GONZALEZ. That is right.

Mr. GEKAS. Madison would have applauded the Eisenhower movement into Lebanon in his years.

Mr. GONZALEZ. That is right.

Mr. GEKAS. He would have applauded Lyndon Johnson's movement into the Caribbean.

Mr. GONZALEZ. No question, sir.

Mr. GEKAS. And the whole American people would applaud President Reagan, God forbid, if he had to take military action to preserve the Panama Canal.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Oh, no.

Mr. GEKAS. So the declaring of war, the maintenance of war I agree with the gentleman is a large prospect in which all the American people must engage. But to take military action, that is something different.

Mr. GONZALEZ. All right. At this point if American lives and property were to be in jeopardy and in the President's judgment it were, then, under international law as well as domestic, it is his bound-in duty to defend those interests.

Mr. GEKAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Now the question is at what point is that on the record?

Mr. GEKAS. That is why the gentleman and I are in the well of the House debating this question.

Mr. GONZALEZ. That is right.

Mr. GEKAS. And we hope all our message is transmitted through the legislative process and through the well of public debate into whatever is required by the White House to make those final decisions, God forbid that they ever have to.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I do too. God forbid. I think up to now it has been a catastrophic, bankrupt policy—not even a policy, just actions taken.

I will say one thing further: How the President defines what is a national interest is also a crux of the matter.

But I would think that overt acts on the part of hostile elements in attempting to damage, hurt or in any way attack either American personnel or American interests would be a natural concomitant to do something about it.

Mr. GEKAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the gentleman for his interest and participation. In that way I can tell some folks who are criticizing me that I did not address an empty Chamber.

The fact remains that what we have done sometimes as a result of congressional approval, most of the time Congress is not even consulted, has been

tragically predicated on a most serious misconception of the reality of that part of the world.

We have to differentiate, as I said a few minutes ago, between that which is really inherently the duty and responsibility of the executive branch at a given moment and that which is a prerogative and a duty and a responsibility solely and exclusively reposed in the Congress by the Constitution.

The fact remains that the President has been waging war in Central America. And we have lost better than 25 of our servicemen just in this area of Central America, active duty servicemen. The first casualty in action, as they call it, was last year. Where? Not in Nicaragua; in El Salvador where we are supposed to be winning because we have installed a man who comes to our country, goes to his knees, kisses the ground, kisses the flag. That of course means that he is our friend.

But we have to appear and discern beyond, with an intelligence and full grasp of knowledge of the reality of what is occurring in each one of these countries, not just one glob. In Costa Rica, for example, the famous Costa Rican President Arias whose Arias peace plan for which he received the Nobel Prize, is President of a tiny country next to Honduras, next to Nicaragua, next to El Salvador. Yet it is the only true democracy. In fact in many ways it is more democratic than we are because they have open elections, free for any party from the Communist to the conservative to participate in.

They have had mandatory free public education for 100 years. Yet what has been our policy toward that country? We have attempted to militarize it. This is the only country south of the border that has not bothered to have an army. Yet we have done everything to militarize it. We have put over 350 special forces personnel in Costa Rica to the bitter protest of both the governing elements as well as the people and their representatives.

Now the conservative elements in Costa Rica, the bankers, the financiers who reach and have a great largess as a result of our aid are reactionary in the sense that they lost out in the revolution of 1948. But Costa Rica has also given us some of the most pro-American Presidents of any country any where in the world. Jose Figueres, for example in the 1960's, was the President. Where is he today? He cries, he says because of the horribly misbegotten American practices that he sees.

The Arias peace plan resulted in defiance of our State Department, our President and everybody else in officialdom of America. When President Arias called a meeting and they first met in Guatemala we immediately threatened him with removing all of our foreign aid.

Now a little country like that, that is a real threat. Yet they did not cave in. And seven of them including Honduras that we control totally, totally—we occupy Honduras, we have over 10,000 troops any given day of the year. Who complains about that? Who is cautioning about that? Who is saying anything here from the Congress about that? Is that not conducting war? I do not know what else to call it. We have had over 30,000 active duty personnel everyday, every night, over land, over sea, over air, in the isthms there in Nicaragua, since 1982.

Now if this is the way we behave in the name of democracy where we place the whole weight of our horrendous power on the only democratic country, what are we to expect in the way of good will from anybody else?

That is where we are today. This is what I've tried my best since Jimmy Carter; because it did not start all of a sudden. This goes back some time.

What I am saying now is that I have offered some suggestions. But I think last week's vote and this is what I said I wanted to discuss, the Democratic leadership, so-called, even though the newspapers said the Democrats; what it meant was a hand-picked few on the so-called Democratic side of the House, I think made a horrendous mistake, both from a policy as well as a logistic and as well as a strategic standpoint. Well, the rest is history on that vote.

The Washington Post castigated the Democrats and the New York Times castigated the Republicans because enough voted to kill the proposition on the final vote. Even though a parliamentary legislative maneuver known as the substitute amendment gave rise to a momentary feeling of triumph on the part of the so-called Democratic leaders I could say that was flawed, because if the same leaders are saying that they uphold the Arias peace plan they could not possibly come in good faith and ask for one red cent, not even a Mexican postage stamp for the Contras because that was a condition prerequisite to the carrying out of the Arias peace plan.

The President first condemned it, the Secretary of State castigated the Costa Ricans and others for even reaching that agreement. And we threatened the Costa Rican people with removing whatever aid we were giving.

Then the public opinion was such that they relaxed that.

Speaker WRIGHT in December concocted the so-called—maybe it was November—the so-called administration or Reagan/Wright peace plan. Well no sooner was that balloon thrown up than it was shot down from a million directions. So then finally in December Speaker WRIGHT met with the President of Nicaragua, Ortega, and they had some kind of an agreement

and it was immediately denounced. The Speaker was excoriated in the press, in the Congress, in the executive branch for meddling in foreign affairs.

So he withdrew and the rest is history with this hybrid plan that was concocted last week but which still fundamentally revealed the abysmal unawareness of the fine points involved. That is that if seven nations that through history have been warring with each other, feuding with each other, could get together in open defiance of the United States, what it meant to me was that that is bad news for the United States. And the reason they came together was that they are sick and tired of the bloodshed, from Guatemala to Panama. Over 200,000 have died in its course. Ninety percent of them with American-made arms.

Those people are sick and tired, they do not want any more killing. They do want peace. We are the ones that do not want peace because we are confusing ideological, illusory notions with reality.

Have we not fared badly enough for doing this in other parts, in other climes, at heavy cost in blood and treasure? Southeast Asia?

Going back to 1918 when we lost over 300 American soldiers when we got together with the French and the English in the misbegotten invasion of Russia to try to put down their revolution. We are not fighting an East-West confrontation in this hemisphere. I doubt seriously, other than some of these intellectual leaders, that the average citizen could tell the difference between a Marxist-Leninist and a typewriter.

□ 1300

They are fighting for the bare essentials, just scraping out a living.

This is the issue. The issue is, Shall America fulfill its noble tradition and destiny, which I firmly believe it will, revolutionary in nature, in behalf of liberty? This is what these people have fought for.

The Sandinistas did not go to El Salvador, they did not go to Costa Rica, they did not go to Honduras to fight Somoza. They fought him right there in their backyards, because that oppressive regime got so rotten that it collapsed out of its own rottenness, all supported by us through 50 years of infamy.

I hear several of my colleagues talking about the poor children maimed and the casualties in this unfortunate conflict and human rights in Nicaragua. Why there are more human rights in Nicaragua than there are in El Salvador and certainly not less at this moment. Yet who here will dare say that? That is the truth, but who will say it?

So long as we put blinders to our eyes, so long will we continue to be



confused, and as Shakespeare says, "When a people become arrogant and complacent, the gods blind their eyes to truth and reality and they strut to their own confusion." So much for that.

Intimately related and at the deep bottom of it all are our problems here in America. We have developed a class of rootless refugees, native-born American refugees in their own country.

It was my subcommittee and I that, for the first time, attempted to bring some national attention to what we saw was an awesome and different natured problem growing on December 5, 1982. Today everybody talks about homelessness. We wanted to do something to prevent it. So that in 1983 we had the hearing on December 4.

In January and February of 1983 with a very new Congress, I introduced the Emergency Homeowners' Mortgage Assistance Act. I patterned it after the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of the Depression. I am a Depression kid, and I recall vividly, and I do not know if it is blessing or a curse, I have almost total recall, and I saw at the end of the period, working period, of HOLC, instead of a lot of American families still dispossessed and owing money to the Government, they gave the U.S. Treasury over \$450 million, and in terms of dollars then as compared to now, that would be better than \$1½ billion.

So did it work to have faith in Americans? Of course it did. But what did we do in 1983? Oh, we split. I was able to get the bill out of the subcommittee on a strictly partisan basis, out of the full committee on a strictly partisan basis, and out of the House on a strictly partisan basis, 100-percent partisan.

We estimated the cost that, with accreditation, allocation of credit, are guarantees not to exceed \$250 to \$300 million, we could have saved 100,000 families plus in America their home.

It went over to the Senate. It languished and died in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this excerpt reveals the insidious nature of the speculative fever:

[From American Way, Mar. 1, 1988]

#### SIEGE AT SAFEWAY

At first, the story of Peter Magowan read like something out of *The Great Gatsby*. He was the dapper, Oxford-educated blue blood, an old-money scion whom *Forbes* once said looked more "like a high school English teacher" than a corporate executive. He studied history and wanted to enter the foreign service and swore he would never join the family business, the Safeway grocery chain. He didn't want to spend his life worrying about lettuce and ground beef. But at the tender age of 37, Mr. Magowan did take over the business built by his father, a multibillion-dollar corporation and the second largest retailer in the nation. And he astonished just about everyone in the business by increasing revenues.

Then, nearly two years ago, the fairy tale began to crumble. Another kind of family—one that strikes fear in corporate execu-

tives—challenged the Magowan dynasty. The family was the Hafts, Herbert and Robert, a father-and-son team who are perpetual outsiders in the elite corporate world because of their notorious hostile takeover attempts.

The Hafts had previously raided large conglomerates such as the Revco and Eckerd drugstore chains and though they never took over the companies, they had made millions of dollars selling back their shares at huge profits.

In May 1986, when the Dow Jones ticker flashed the news that an unidentified party had bought a block of three million Safeway shares, word quickly leaked that the Hafts were on the move again; this time, they were gunning for one of Wall Street's most respected families. The stage was set for a classic high-stakes poker match over the country's biggest grocery chain, and a harsh public spotlight was focused squarely on young Peter Magowan, to see if he would be remembered as the man who lost his family's company.

Today, reflecting in the battle, Mr. Magowan, 45, looks a little older and a lot wiser. Though still partly in control, he is battered from the fighting. He is considered by some a controversial figure because of the things he says he was forced to do to save Safeway. In many ways, his life, and that of his company, are very different. "I knew," he says, "from the very beginning, that no matter who won, nothing would be the same. Nothing. I'll admit that it took awhile to get over that bitterness. And I don't think Safeway should have ever been subjected to such a takeover attempt."

"But," and he shrugs, the quintessential response of chief executives whom must confront the reality of modern corporate life—"despite the frustration, you have to go on."

To understand the significance of Peter Magowan's involvement with Safeway, it is important to recognize the legacy handed down to him by his family. Mr. Magowan—a buttondown, upper-crust type obsessed with the commonplace life of the grocery store—is the grandson of Charles E. Merrill, a founding partner of Merrill Lynch. Peter's father, Robert Magowan, married Mr. Merrill's daughter and worked as a sales manager at the brokerage house.

In 1955, when Peter was a teenager, Robert Magowan took over Safeway, at that time the least-profitable national supermarket chain in the country. He didn't know a thing about grocery stores but Charles Merrill was the chain's largest shareholder, and he asked his son-in-law to pump life back into the company. Robert Magowan left his life of private clubs and Cape Cod weekends for Oakland, site of Safeway's headquarters. Compared with the financial glamour of Wall Street, his friends argued, the grocery business would seem so, well, mundane.

But he found that he loved the grocery business, and he was a good businessman. By 1973, two years after he retired as chairman, Safeway passed A&P as the nation's largest food chain and became the second largest retailer of any kind.

Peter was one of Robert's five sons. He spent his summers as a teen-ager in San Francisco, bagging groceries or pushing carts in the parking lot of the neighborhood Safeway, but like his brothers, he showed no real inclination for the grocery business. After graduating from Stanford, Peter headed to Oxford for a master's degree, then began work on his Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International

Studies in Washington, D.C. He pictured himself as a diplomat, conferring with heads of state, not meat cutters and frozen-food managers. However, after working two summers for the government, he suddenly quit in 1968, at the age of 26. "I got tired of stamping passports," he says. Without telling his father, Mr. Magowan called a division manager of Safeway in Washington and got a job as an assistant store manager and negotiator for area store sites. He kept the news from his father.

"I didn't want to come to him and say, 'This is what I want to do. Is it OK with you?' I felt if I made my own arrangement—without my father always asking questions about how Peter is doing—I felt I could get along better with those I worked with, and I felt people could be more objective about me."

A few years after his father retired, Safeway's profit margin fell while other aggressive chains moved into Safeway's territory. The supermarket business is a fiercely competitive industry; grocery stores make their profits through volume—they only earn nine-tenths of one cent on the dollar—and there is little margin for error.

So in 1979, the company's board of directors decided to bring back the Magowan magic. They bypassed two company veterans and named Peter Magowan, then 37, chairman and CEO of the \$13.5 billion chain. Mr. Magowan was keenly aware of the nepotism rumors that would emerge. He also knew that everyone was waiting for him to fall flat on his face.

But no one could deny that Mr. Magowan knew Safeway inside out. He had moved from store manager to head of the international division to director of the western region, which then covered 577 stores. He also possessed a quality of his father: He was blunt. The CEO before Peter Magowan ran the company cautiously, letting other chains try something first. Mr. Magowan, however, said right off that Safeway needed an overhaul. He wanted to anticipate changes in the retail food business rather than react to them.

Mr. Magowan, of course, was defensive—as he is sometimes now—about his upper-class upbringing and the advantages he had coming into the company. He knew stories circulated about his life in the richest neighborhood of San Francisco and the \$800,000-plus income from salary and bonuses. He made a point of refusing to refurbish his plain office on the fifth floor of the company's headquarters in Oakland's shabby warehouse district. "We don't need to put our money here," he'd say. "We put it in the stores."

One out of every three weeks he'd be on the road, visiting employees in the back rooms of Safeway stores. He'd ride with the company truck drivers. He stopped the tradition of promoting purely from within, hired younger executives and brought regional managers back to headquarters. He gave them a lot of rein, and they started to groom Safeway into a new kind of store.

In the early 1980s, the grocery business had entered the era of the superstore. Customers, with less time to shop, wanted to do it all in one stop, from batteries and baked goods to tennis shoes and teriyaki. Safeway had fallen behind in its superstore construction, but under Mr. Magowan, new, futuristically styled stores were built at a breakneck clip. In Mr. Magowan's first 2½ years, 90 new stores were under construction. He ordered gourmet shops, service delis, cheese

shops, gift centers, pharmacies, nutrition centers and in-store bakeries.

To shed Safeway's image as a high-priced food operation, Mr. Magowan began a price-cutting program. He pitted Safeway in price wars with other chains. He added desperately needed modernization to the stores, such as electronic price scanners. The unions—which he still calls Safeway's "biggest problem"—fought him furiously. Safeway, 90 percent unionized, has the highest wage scale of any grocery chain, and Mr. Magowan said wage concessions had to be made. To show his resolve during one labor dispute in Nebraska, he abruptly shut down 65 Omaha-area stores, claiming the unions there were asking for too much.

Mr. Magowan was determined that Safeway would not lose any more market share. He gambled, knowing it would take time to sacrifice short-term profits for a long-term strategy. And by all indications, it was working. There was a sales growth of nearly \$3 billion in his first two years at the helm, and two years later, in 1984, Safeway stock had more than doubled. Industry analysts began praising Mr. Magowan for the Safeway turnaround, now hitting \$20 billion in sales. "There was so much we had to do to update Safeway for the 1990s," he says, "that we had to spend more than we could really afford. But I felt as long as we could do that with stocks still going up, we'd be OK."

They weren't. Even though earnings rose again in 1985 and 1986, the value of Safeway stock was seriously undernourished. Wall Street analysts agree that although Mr. Magowan bolstered a weakened company, the price of the stock didn't rise fast enough to avoid the sniffing of corporate raiders.

Although the company was, on paper, worth \$4 billion, its assets were worth at least \$5 billion. Safeway, for example, owned or leased 68.4 million square feet of real estate. A raider could take over Safeway, break it up, sell the assets one by one and walk away with a cool billion-dollar profit. Enter the Hafts. Herbert, 67, and Robert, 35, run a Maryland-based holding company called the Dart Group Corporation, which owns a discount parts store, a discount book retailer and shopping centers. The Hafts are fiercely private. They almost always refuse interview requests. When the Hafts decided they would pursue Safeway, they never once spoke to Safeway management.

With advice from Drexel Burnham Lambert, the investment banking company, the Hafts offered \$3.5 billion to buy the nation's largest grocery chain—\$58 a share for stock worth \$37 a share just two months earlier. (The stock was selling at \$53 a share the day before the offer because of takeover rumors.) Though Safeway management created "war rooms" in its Oakland headquarters to deal with the crisis, the initial theory was that the Hafts would buy back their shares at a high price in return for ending the takeover threat.

"But I came to the conclusion," Mr. Magowan says, "that they wanted the company. They wouldn't have put together such an aggressive offer just to make a threat. But I was also of the opinion that if they did it, it would be a disaster, a disaster for our employees, for our company and for the communities that it served. What did they know about the food retailing business?"

Apparently enough to get the right kind of financing. The Hafts and Safeway into a state of siege. They even raised the offer in late July 1986 to \$64 a share. If Mr.

Magowan and the board didn't move, the company would be out of their hands.

Mr. Magowan called Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts and Company, a prominent investment business with offices in New York and San Francisco. KKR, which conducts its business as secretly as the Hafts conduct theirs, had come to Mr. Magowan long before the Haft maneuver and asked if Safeway might be interested in a friendly leveraged buyout. Mr. Magowan said absolutely not. But now he was ready to deal.

On July 24, KKR formally offered to buy out the company at \$69 a share. It was a \$4.3 billion leveraged buyout to turn the public company private, the second largest in American history. As part of the agreement, KKR owns 90 percent of Safeway. The remaining 10 percent is owned by a group of about 35 Safeway managers, including Mr. Magowan, who stayed on to run the company. KKR bought the Haft's Safeway stock for a profit of \$140 million—a nice sum for just a couple of months' work. KKR didn't do badly either. The company only put up \$175 million of its own money for the buyout (the rest was bank loans), and it received \$60 million in fees—and the nation's biggest grocery chain.

The one group loaded with problems is Safeway itself. The company is left with an enormous debt of at least \$5.6 billion. To pay down more than \$1 billion on that, Safeway dumped assets. It sold 580 stores, reducing the company to just 1,785 outlets. Moreover, thousands of Safeway employees were laid off. The Dallas and Salt Lake City divisions were dismantled completely and sold to competitors.

Employees almost always lose in takeover battles. Employees at one of the Dallas stores being closed, claiming they had been stabbed in the back, vented their frustration symbolically. They built a fire in the parking lot and, one by one, tossed their uniforms into the flames. But, says a regretful Mr. Magowan, how else was Safeway to deal with the debt?

A much different chairman of Safeway now sits on the fifth floor, working for a private company for the first time in his life. The difference between the public Mr. Magowan and the private? He's still a rich man. He grossed an estimated \$6 million from the sale of his own shares in the buyout, although he used much of that as his investment for part ownership in the KKR plan—and he still has control of the day-to-day operations of the company, although KKR controls the financial budget and the profit plan. "Though I have been accused of looking after my own skin," Mr. Magowan says, "there were other things I could have done, other jobs I could have had."

When pressed about what he'll do next, a different Mr. Magowan emerges. "I have never thought of what else I would do as far as a job is concerned," he says. "I really love what I'm doing here."

Married for the second time (he has five children from his two marriages), Mr. Magowan says he has no desire to move on. "I know that the takeover attempt came at the time of my life when a lot of men go through a midlife crisis anyway," he says. "But it never occurred to me to think about doing something else."

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special

orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes, each day on March 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, each day on March 7, 8, and 10.

Mr. GAYDOS, for 60 minutes, each day on March 8 and 9.

Mr. FRANK, for 60 minutes, on March 8.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BLAZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WHITTAKER.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. RHODES.

Mr. MICHEL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. LANTOS in 10 instances.

Mr. RODINO.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 8, 1988, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3053. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 353 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3054. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of notice of final priorities for research in education of the handicapped, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3055. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.



3056. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Treasury, (Management), transmitting a report of the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3057. A letter from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting the annual report covering calendar year 1987 of activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3058. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report of the Corporation's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3059. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3060. A letter from the Executive Director, National Mediation Board, transmitting a report of the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3061. A letter from the Director, Office of District Banks, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting actuarial valuation report for the Federal home loan banks pension portability plan for the years ending December 31, 1986 and 1985, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3062. A letter from the Deputy FOIA Officer, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, transmitting a report of the Corporation's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3063. A letter from the FOIA Officer, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a report of the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3064. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative and Public Affairs, National Science Foundation, transmitting a report of the Foundation's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3065. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report of the Corporation's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3066. A letter from the Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Finance and Planning Group, Postal Service, transmitting a report of the Postal Service's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3067. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification that the Bureau of Reclamation has approved a deferment of the 1986 Small Reclamation

Projects Act Loan payment due the United States for Webster Irrigation District No. 4 (District), Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, KS, pursuant to the act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 584); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3068. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Attorney General transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title VIII of the act commonly referred to as the Civil Rights Act of 1968 to provide the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Attorney General of the United States with additional authority to enforce rights to fair housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3069. A letter from the Chairman, President's Commission on Compensation of Career Federal Executives, transmitting a report on the levels of compensation paid to career members of the Senior Executive Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

3070. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on activities and programs implemented under section 319 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1329 Public Law 100-4; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3071. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications; construction of facilities; and research and program management; and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

3072. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting a report on the impact of the heavy vehicle use tax on transborder trucking operations, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 4481 note; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3073. A letter from the Chairman, President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, transmitting a report of the Federal Salary Offset Program and the recovery of delinquent debt owed to the Government by Federal employees, pursuant to Public Law 97-365 (The Debt Collection Act of 1982); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and House Administration.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

*[Pursuant to the order of the House on Mar. 3, 1988, the following report was filed on Mar. 4, 1988]*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1430. A bill, to authorize decorations, medals, and other recognition for service in the United States merchant marine, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 100-510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

*[Submitted March 7, 1988]*

By Mr. BLAZ (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DE LUCA, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 4100. A bill to establish the Commonwealth of Guam, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN (for himself, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. BATES):

H.R. 4101. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission respecting fraud committed in connection with sales made with a telephone; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DREIER of California, and Mr. GILMAN):

H.R. 396. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives on United States policy toward Afghanistan, especially toward the possibility of a Soviet troop withdrawal; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 81: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 115: Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

H.R. 468: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1064: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BRUCE, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1602: Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 1810: Mrs. SAIKI.

H.R. 1955: Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. THOMAS of Georgia.

H.R. 2039: Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. WORTLEY, and Mr. CRAIG.

H.R. 2793: Mr. SWINDALL.

H.R. 3130: Mr. TORRES, Mr. DIXON, and Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

H.R. 3193: Mr. AKAKA.

H.R. 3250: Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 3312: Mrs. BOXER.

H.R. 3437: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 3553: Mr. LEWIS of California and Mr. BOSCO.

H.R. 3570: Mr. FRENZEL.

H.R. 3627: Mr. FEIGHAN and Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia.

H.R. 3663: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 3719: Mr. HENRY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. MFUME, Mr. DICKS, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAWELL, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. CLARKE, and Mr. DOWNEY of New York.

H.R. 3742: Mr. FROST, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. STOKES.

H.R. 3791: Mr. HOLLOWAY.

H.R. 3840: Mr. Russo, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. Broomfield, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Matsui, and Mr. Jontz.

H.R. 3969: Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Hertel, Mr. Waxman, and Mr. Barnard.

H.R. 4018: Mr. Daub, Mr. Owens of New York, Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. Jontz, and Mr. Biaggi.

H.R. 4043: Mr. Penny.

H.J. Res. 139: Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Biaggi, Ms. Pelosi, and Ms. Kaptur.

H.J. Res. 353: Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hutto, Mr. Sikorski, Mr. Murtha, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Tauzin, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Derrick, Mrs. Martin of Illinois, Mr. Feighan, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Sawyer.

H.J. Res. 438: Mr. Wolpe, Mr. Conte, Mr. Dyson, and Mr. Bryant.

H.J. Res. 453: Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Quillen, Mr. De La Garza, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Studds, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Kostmayer, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stokes, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Hammerschmidt, Mr. Bate-man, Mrs. Morella, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Lehman of Florida, Mr. Gregg, and Mr. Perkins.

H.J. Res. 459: Mr. Chapman, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Udall, Mr. Ford of Tennessee, Mr. Bonior of Michigan, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Regula, Mr. Fuster, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Schu-mer, Mr. Fасcell, and Mr. Brennan.

H.J. Res. 470: Mr. Coble, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Bliley, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Rinaldo, Mr. Conte, Mr.

Mica, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bate-man, Mrs. Martin of Illinois, Mr. Dornan of California, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mrs. Morella, Mr. Rowland of Connecticut, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis of Michigan, Mr. Sund-quist, Mr. Bosco, Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Wal-gren, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Traxler, Mr. Upton, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Leach of Iowa, Mr. Ra-venel, Mr. Markey, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Stark, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Hefner, Mr. Lent, Mr. Howard, Mr. Beville, Mr. Bou-cher, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. Nelson of Florida, Mr. Guarini, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Tallon, Mr. Boehlert, Mr. Carper, Mr. Bonior of Michigan, and Mr. Yates.

H. Con. Res. 252: Mr. DeWine.

H. Res. 246: Mr. Waxman and Mr. Cardin.



# MINISINK'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 7, 1988*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to inform our colleagues that the town of Minisink, in Orange County, NY, is celebrating its 200th anniversary this week.

Although Orange County, NY, now has a population of over a quarter million, and is made up of 20 towns and 3 cities, it originally consisted of a sparsely populated rural area. When Orange County was first formed back in 1788, it consisted of only eight towns. Minisink was one of those original towns, and already enjoyed a rich history at that time.

Few of us realize, Mr. Speaker, that a border dispute, of over 65 years duration, endured between the colonies of New York and New Jersey from 1703 until 1768. Throughout most of that time, the residents of what is now the town of Minisink were caught in the middle. They went about their business while debate raged over whose jurisdiction they fell under. While attorneys, surveyors, and political leaders argued about their fate, the residents of the town of Minisink for the most part found themselves caught in the middle, paying taxes to both colonies and at the same time hoping for a speedy resolution.

After the boundary dispute was finally settled in New York's favor, other problems plagued the residents of Minisink. Frequent Indian raids led by the famous British sympathizer, Chief Joseph Brandt, during the Revolutionary War. Many of the men of Minisink lost their lives in a famous battle against Brandt's legions which, although it took place several miles away, is still referred to as "The Battle of Minisink."

With the conquest of both the British and the Indians during the Revolutionary War, peace and prosperity came to the town of Minisink. Many colorful residents added to the folklore of the region, including Mollie Oldfield, the famous "Witch of Minisink" who was blamed for many natural ills during her time. Another resident of Minisink, well respected in his day, was Dr. Seward who became the father of President Lincoln's Secretary of State. The townspeople were also proud of Susan Hull, the first volunteer nurse in the Civil War.

The idea of shipping milk to urban areas was a radical proposal when first put forward during the 1850's. The rich, productive dairy farms of Minisink were among the first to capitalize on the new urban demand for milk. The region's dairy industry especially prospered with the first coming of the railroad in 1866.

Another major industry to arise during the 1800's was the sport of harness racing, and the stud farms of the town of Minisink pro-

duced some of the premier racing horses of that era. Although the sport suffered a decline during the first part of the 20th century, we in Orange County are pleased and proud that harness racing is experiencing revived interest, as we remain in the forefront of this great pastime.

In 1904, a fine large village clock was erected in the steeple of the Unionville Presbyterian Church in the town of Minisink. For 45 years, that fine timepiece struck upon the hour, keeping excellent time for the residents of the village and the surrounding farmland. Then in June 1949, lightning struck the clock rendering it inoperative. The excellent and well-experienced clock caretaker, John Ayers, did everything in his power to restore the clock but was unable to get it working until he gave up in despair.

Later that summer, another freak thunderstorm passed through the area. The clock was again struck by lightning. This second incident restored it to perfect running order. The clock continued to operate until the late 1970's. Last year, the clock was fully restored under a grant from the Orange County Heritage Commission.

Today, the town of Minisink celebrates its 200th birthday, proud of its past, confident of its future. Although there are but 31 farmers left within the town, the dairy industry still remains a vital part of its lifeblood. And, as the boundaries of the metropolitan area move ever outward, the town of Minisink remains a rural reminder of a way of life which sadly is disappearing.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in congratulating town supervisor Robert M. Weeden; town clerk Carol Van-Buren; and all of the elected and appointed officials of the town of Minisink for arranging this momentous bicentennial celebration. We also congratulate Mary Ellen Calta for spearheading the bicentennial activities, and most especially all of the residents of the town of Minisink, who are upholding a proud heritage.

## THE BURLINGAMES, THE FOUNDING FAMILY OF BUR- LINGAME

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 7, 1988*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to honor the Burlingame family, the founding family of Burlingame, CA, a community in my congressional district. Anson Burlingame was born in New Berlin, NY, in 1820, and thereafter led a life of contribution and service that included being a Congressman from Massachusetts and Ambassador to China during the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

A man of great principle, Burlingame in 1848 made an impassioned plea on the floor of the House of Representatives on behalf of Hungarians who were rebelling against Austro-Hungarian rule. At that very moment, he was being considered for the post of United States Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. That speech cost him the ambassadorship, because he was immediately declared persona non grata by the Austrian Government in Vienna.

His later assignment as United States Ambassador to China under President Lincoln turned out to be propitious, because, among his other duties, it included heading a Chinese mission to a conference in San Francisco. Enthralled with the city, he bought a tract of land on what was the original Rancho San Mateo. That soon turned into the village of Burlingame.

At first a vacation community for the wealthy, then made increasingly attractive after the earthquake of 1906, Burlingame is now a thriving community of over 25,000 that encompasses a broad range of families who contribute to the Peninsula's diversity.

Anson Burlingame died in St. Petersburg, Russia, at the age of only 49, but his legacy is the community that bears his name.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to this remarkable man, and to honor his family for their contributions to our peninsula. Today, I wish to recognize Barry E. Hinman, the great, great grandson of Betsy Burlingame Hinman, sister of Anson.

## HANCOCK COUNTY RSVP PRO- GRAM CELEBRATES 15TH AN- NIVERSARY

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 7, 1988*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues my pride in the tremendous achievements of the Hancock County Retired Senior Volunteer Program over the past 15 years. At this point I would like to insert my letter of congratulations to the Hancock County Retired Senior Volunteer Program, March 7, 1988.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 7, 1988.

Ms. NANCY K. JAMESON,  
Director, Carthage, IL.

DEAR Ms. JAMESON: My congratulations go to the members and friends of the Hancock County Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), sponsored by Memorial Hospital, Carthage, Illinois, as you celebrate your fifteenth anniversary at a special recognition dinner/dance, April 22, 1988.

During your fifteen years of service to Hancock County, RSVP has involved over

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.  
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

850 senior volunteers, providing over 741,000 hours of volunteer services. RSVP today involves 395 senior volunteers providing 55,000 hours of service annually.

This is a splendid achievement, especially at a time when our senior citizens, the fastest growing segment of our population, are increasingly playing such a vital role in community and national life.

My good wishes for a job well done go to you for the great work you have been doing as Director of Hancock County RSVP for the past eleven years as well as being involved with our State Association of RSVP Directors.

I like to remind folks that we are a "nation of communities", each community bringing something unique to the American experience. Hancock County RSVP is living proof of that idea and I look forward to working with you and with all our older Americans for years to come.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
Member of Congress.

IRVING "BROWNIE" BROWN

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, we have an individual in the Virgin Islands who has just been honored as "Man of the Year" and who deserves even wider honors.

I want to commend Irvin "Brownie" Brown, who is well known and beloved throughout our community as a disc jockey, entertainer, musician, and grassroots philosopher. In that capacity, he has the able assistance of his imaginary sidekick, "Walter." Brownie and Walter have kept us laughing and kept us thinking about the "good t'ings" in life for many, many years. Our Rotary Club recently recognized his valuable contribution to our community and named him "Man of the Year." No one could be more deserving than Brownie.

The Virgin Islands Daily News also took note of Brownie's award, and I want to place the newspaper's editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as an excellent tribute to this fine Virgin Islander.

#### MAN OF THE YEAR

For countless years he has been the favorite of Virgin Islanders. On the airwaves, at civic activities, during Carnival and Christmas, the distinctive voice of Irvin "Brownie" Brown always delights his audiences.

And because his conscientious efforts throughout the years have made these islands a better place to live, Brownie was chosen "Man of the Year" Wednesday by Rotary Club II. Both Brownie and his alter ego, Walter, were on hand to receive the symbol of this award.

A man of many professions, ranging from disc jockey to musician to cab driver, Brownie in his own original way radiates a warmth and charisma that endear him to people wherever he goes. His fans encompass the young and old, rich, and poor, native-born and adopted Virgin Islanders—and everyone in between.

The Rotary award could not have been presented to a more deserving person than this lovable, affable ambassador of goodwill. Goodt'ing, Brownie!

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the rich fabric of American life is made up of diverse strands of cultures and traditions. We are truly a nation of nations which draws its strength from the many contributions of virtually every nationality and ethnic group in the world. In our unique climate of freedom, this ethnic mosaic has flourished.

St. Patrick's Day serves as a reminder of how much this diversity has enriched us all. On March 17, we pay tribute to Irish-Americans whose proud participation in American life has strengthened our institutions and whose countless contributions have expanded our national heritage. It is a time when Americans of all backgrounds become honorary Irish.

On March 13 at 2 p.m., thousands of New Jersey citizens will join together to celebrate the special spirit of the Irish at the 53d annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in Newark. The parade will begin at Sanford Avenue in the Vailsburg section of the city and will follow the traditional route up South Orange Avenue to South Orange. This historic event, the oldest and largest in the State, can trace its roots back to 1936 when the first annual parade sponsored by the statewide committee took place with Charles Gilben, a former mayor of Newark, serving as grand marshal.

Since that time, the Newark St. Patrick's Day Parade has continued to grow. This year's parade is dedicated to Archbishop Theodore E. McCarrick of the archdiocese of Newark. Ordained in 1958, Archbishop McCarrick served as president of the Catholic University of Puerto Rico and was secretary to Terence Cardinal Cooke before being named by Pope John Paul II as the fourth archbishop of Newark in 1986. This tribute recognizes Archbishop McCarrick for his strong, compassionate, and responsive leadership.

The 1988 grand marshal of the parade is Gerald P. Lenihan, of Roseland, who is Essex County's Deputy Director of Public Safety. He will be joined by Deputy Grand Marshall Barbara Hanselmann, of Newark, a project analyst for the Prudential Insurance Co. They were unanimously elected by their colleagues on the parade committee to fill these cherished positions and to have the distinct honor of leading the 53d annual parade. Serving as the general chairman of the Newark St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee is Donald B. Hannon. The parade committee consists of nearly 100 Irish-American community, civic, and professional organizations. Chairman Hannon and the entire committee deserve much credit and our appreciation for planning such a special event.

The Newark St. Patrick's Day Parade, like the many other parades and activities throughout the Nation, offers us all an opportunity to salute the contributions of Irish heritage to our Nation. Like many other immigrant groups, the Irish came to these shores seeking a new life of opportunity. With hard work, a determination to overcome prejudice, and

an enduring faith in the American dream, the Irish experience in America became synonymous with our Nation's growth and development as they achieved greatness in all fields.

As the patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick has become a symbol of the Irish people. His message was one of peace and justice, of faith and religion, of learning and commitment. When he arrived as a Christian missionary on the shores of Ireland over 1,500 years ago, he inspired a reverence in the people he met. This can still be seen today in the churches he built and the culture that continues to flourish.

While St. Patrick's Day is indeed a "great day for the Irish," we must, of course, also sadly remember the tragic and protracted strife that has plagued Northern Ireland for so many years. As we celebrate St. Patrick's Day, let us hope for the restoration of peace, brotherhood, and justice to the people of Ireland. This would be a fitting tribute to the teachings of St. Patrick and to the memory of Ireland's patron saint.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY—1988

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as the people of Ireland, of Irish ancestry, and those of us Irish at heart prepare to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, permit me to share some thoughts with our colleagues:

ST. PATRICK'S DAY STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, 22D DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

On this St. Patrick's Day, when Irish Americans pause to remember their roots, I join all Americans in saluting the Irish and our Irish Americans.

St. Patrick's Day is a day for joy, for celebration, for recognition of the myriad contributions and accomplishments of Irish Americans.

Yet the joy is not unalloyed. This has not been a good year for those of us who are concerned about bringing peace and justice to Northern Ireland. Violence continues unabated. Further political action is required.

Not enough progress was made during this year on employment discrimination in Northern Ireland. We are still hearing of discrimination, both overt and hidden. Irish nationalists are put in fear by the display of sectarian symbols in the workplace. Not enough is being done by American employers and those selling in America. We need to push those firms to adhere to the MacBride Principles.

The needed reforms in the justice system in the North have not been achieved. Among those reforms, pressed by the Irish government during meetings of the Intergovernmental Conference, and an end to single judges sitting on "Diplock Courts". We also learned that the British authorities have announced that there will be no criminal charges brought in the Stalker "shoot-to-kill" case.

During the past year, the case of the "Birmingham Six" was reviewed in the Court of Appeal in London. I attended the opening of the case and conferred with the attorneys working on it. I believe that a further mis-



carriage of justice may have been committed, and was disappointed that conviction of those men was not quashed. It is quite appropriate that Six have been permitted by the Court of Appeal to try to bring the case before the House of Lords, the highest judicial authority in Britain.

On the bright side, the process of the Intergovernmental Conference has continued, although it has hit some roadblocks. During this past year, the International Fund for Ireland and Northern Ireland has continued to receive American contributions and has begun its operations in earnest. The Congress continues to monitor its spending and will exert every effort to be sure that it spends its resources fairly.

During the coming year, along with many of my colleagues, I will continue to work for peace and justice in Northern Ireland, with the help of Irish Americans and all Americans of good will.

### THE MIRAMONTES, A FOUNDING FAMILY OF HALF MOON BAY

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Miramontes, a founding family of Half Moon Bay, CA, a community in my congressional district. Their story begins when William Miramontes' grandfather Candelario headed north from Mexico in 1865, settled originally in the Presidio and then moved to what became Half Moon Bay where he built an adobe.

There, William's father Benaventura, was born. He married the niece of a fellow ranchworker, and he and Caterina had five children. Unable himself to read or write, Benaventura saw to it that his children could. William recalls his father saying that his son would graduate from high school if it took "until his whiskers grew to his knees."

William worked hard. A typical task of the time was to take horses with a load of hay over the hill, then return. All activities were centered around the home, and the dining table was always surrounded by family and those who might be passing through. Multilingual richness prevailed. William's mother spoke Italian, his father Spanish, and others Portuguese—and, of course, English.

When a job with Standard Oil came along, William took it, and stayed with it for 53 years. William and his wife of 60 years, Marion, had two sons, both of whom live in the area, and their children are the fifth generation of the Miramontes family to be born in Half Moon Bay.

Mr. Speaker, it is families like the Miramontes who have built peninsula communities and given them vitality and a spirit of enterprise. I salute the Miramontes family today and wish them well for the future.

### H.R. 4101, THE TELEMARKETING FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 1988

#### HON. BOB WHITTAKER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, in introducing the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act of 1988. This bill will be a forceful tool for consumers, and law enforcement agencies privileged to have the responsibility of protecting consumers, to fight telemarketing scams.

Many of our constituents have fallen victim to the unfair and deceptive practices of fraudulent telemarketing organizations. These fraudulent schemes sell everything from vacations in the sun to vitamins. They con their victims by promising free gifts and unreasonable low prices.

The bill we are introducing today will provide consumers and law enforcement agencies with the tools necessary to curtail telemarketing fraud. Specifically, the bill authorizes first, States' attorneys general, or other State officials with comparable authority; and second, private citizens, partnerships and corporations to bring a civil action under the Federal Trade Commission Act to prevent telemarketing fraud. This provision is modeled after a similar provision in the Commodity Futures Trading Act which has proven helpful in obtaining relief for victims of telemarketing scams selling commodities.

Telemarketeers are prohibited by the bill from harassing, oppressing, or abusing any person in connection with telemarketing. The Federal Trade Commission is also required by the legislation to promulgate rules, within 180 days, for telemarketing activities. Such rules will require telemarketeers to inform consumers that a consumer is entitled to a refund if delivery of the product or service is not made within the stated period or, if no time period is stated, within 30 days.

Finally, a clearinghouse is established by the bill at the Federal Trade Commission. This will eliminate some of the confusion victims face today when trying to recover what they have lost to telemarketing scams. The clearinghouse will provide one universal telephone number which will give out information on telemarketing organizations and direct all calls to the appropriate agency.

This legislation is a bipartisan effort that has been developed through input from the business community, including legitimate telemarketeers, and representatives of consumer organizations. I serve as the ranking Republican member on the Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Hazardous Materials. That subcommittee will be holding hearings on this legislation next Wednesday. I hope that anyone who would like to contribute further to the legislation will contact the subcommittee before Wednesday.

It is time that we take a strong stand and address the problems that fraudulent telemarketeers are creating for our constituents. That is what this bill does. Therefore, Mr. Speaker,

I urge my colleagues to join me in attacking telemarketing fraud by cosponsoring this legislation.

### ARMENIAN CONTROVERSY

#### HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, many of my Armenian-American friends have contacted me to express their concerns about recent events in Soviet Armenia.

Last week, hundreds of thousands of Armenians took to the streets of Soviet Armenia to demand the return to Armenia of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominately Armenian area that was transferred to the largely Moslem republic of Azerbaijan in 1923.

I join my Armenian-American friends in their concern about the reports that over 70 Armenians have been killed in ethnic conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Soviets can no longer ignore the claims of the Armenians, who have been wronged by previous Soviet regimes. Even Soviet Ministry spokesman Genady Gerasimov suggested that the recent unrest was due to "mistakes" made 65 years ago when a territory populated largely by Armenians was made part of Azerbaijan. Returning Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia would correct that mistake.

I wholeheartedly agree with my friend and former colleague, New Jersey Assembly Speaker Chuck Haytaian, that the Armenians are a "proud people who are trying to make a point" that Nagorno-Karabakh should be returned to the Republic of Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union should not sweep the Armenian controversy under the rug.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS MIRACLE

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 7, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its tough approach to drunk driving enforcement and deterrent systems, and to urge the adoption of similar programs by the States.

The Massachusetts Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight recorded a 42-percent decrease in adjusted nighttime fatal crash rates from 1979 to 1986. Nineteen hundred and eighty-six was regarded as one of the safest years due to its fatal crash rate of only 1.03 per 10,000 licensed drivers, and 1987 was even more successful with an additional 13 percent decrease in nighttime fatalities during the first 6 months of that year. These heartening figures are a direct result of Massachusetts' strict policies toward drunken driving and the newly enacted Safe Roads Act of 1987.

The Safe Roads Act of 1987 encompasses one of the most stringent first offender pro-

grams in the Nation. A driver who is found to be intoxicated while in Massachusetts will automatically lose his or her license for at least 90 days. Those convicted of first offense will lose their license for an additional 45 days or more and are required to attend approximately 6 months of intense counseling sessions. In addition, these people may face up to 2 years in jail, receive a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or have their license revoked for up to 1 year.

Repeat offenders are mandatorily sentenced to one of several drunk driving prisons or facilities throughout Massachusetts for terms ranging from 14 days to 6 months, and lose their licenses for an additional 2 years.

The total cost to a person convicted of drunk driving could exceed \$3,500 through fines, insurance assessments and legal fees. But through education programs sponsored by students and Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Massachusetts drivers are learning that the consequences of drunken driving include not only tough criminal penalties but also are the threat of tragic and other fatal accidents.

I urge all of my colleagues to consider the Massachusetts approach and help make this Massachusetts miracle a nationwide phenomenon.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF LORI CUSTER

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 7, 1988*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Lori Custer, who exerted heroic efforts to save the life of a neighborhood boy. Lori, a senior at the Genesee Area Skill Center in Flint, MI, recently had an experience in which her vocational training helped her to attempt to save another person's life. I believe that Lori is an excellent example of the tremendous benefits of vocational education.

At home recuperating from knee surgery, she witnessed a serious traffic accident in which a neighborhood boy 14 years of age was thrown from the back of a pickup truck with his head hitting a mail box. Having learned cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR] in her medical office assistant class at the Genesee Area Skill Center, she began to administer CPR to the fatally wounded boy. She enlisted the help of a neighbor to call for assistance. Despite her own injury and the serious nature of the boy's injuries, Lori continued CPR until a single paramedic arrived in his private automobile.

In the hour it took for an ambulance to arrive on the scene, Lori and the paramedic continued their life-saving efforts. However, when the ambulance arrived it had only one driver and the paramedic had to accompany the driver to the hospital. Lori, with her leg in a brace, then drove the paramedic's car to the hospital. The doctors at the hospital informed Lori that it was only due to her efforts that the boy had a chance for life. Unfortunately, the boy later died as a result of complications due to his injuries.

It takes courage and commitment to administer CPR to a severely traumatized victim,

and in Lori's case it was further complicated by having her leg in a brace and that the victim had a broken neck.

As a result of her courageous efforts to save the life of another human being, I am taking this opportunity to recognize her achievements and also to commend the vocational training program of the Genesee Area Skill Center for the exceptional training it offers.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 8, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### MARCH 9

10:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the national economic outlook for 1988.

2175 Rayburn Building

##### MARCH 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Veterans, Administration.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of T. S. Ary, of Oklahoma, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Ernest C. Baynard III, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health, and C. Anson Franklin, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs.

SD-366

#### Finance

Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the reform of Internal Revenue Service Code penalties.

SD-215

#### Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review the President's annual international narcotics control strategy report (INCSR), and certification.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.

#### Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of April C. Glasple, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

#### Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 1860, Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1987.

SD-366

3:30 p.m.

#### Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SD-419

#### MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2114, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1991-1993 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

#### Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider S. 2037, to eliminate the use of private resources in the transition process and to provide for the orderly transfer of power between administrations, S. 1856, to authorize funds for programs of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, S. 1381, to improve Federal cash management and ensure equity in funding Federal programs administered by the States, and the nominations of Frank E. Schwebel, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Cheryl M. Long, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

#### Labor and Human Resources

Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1885, to provide a Federal program for assisting States in providing licensed and regulated child care services.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Serv-



ice, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.  
SD-138

**Appropriations**  
**Defense Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Army.  
SD-192

**Appropriations**  
**HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.  
S-126, Capitol

**Appropriations**  
**Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Indian Health Service, and Indian education programs.  
SD-116

**Finance**  
To hold hearings on proposed tax incentives for education.  
SD-215

**Governmental Affairs**  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the elevation of the Veterans' Administration to Cabinet status.  
SD-342

**Select on Intelligence**  
To resume closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).  
SH-219

**Joint Economic**  
To resume hearings on the national economic outlook for 1988.  
Room to be announced

10:30 a.m.  
**Conferees**  
On the agricultural trade provisions of H.R. 3, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1987.  
SR-332

2:00 p.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on childhood immunization programs.  
SR-428A

3:00 p.m.  
**Conferees**  
On H.R. 5, to improve elementary and secondary education.  
SD-430

## MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review Federal enforcement of foreign fishing activities in the Bering Sea.  
SR-253

**Energy and Natural Resources**  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
**Budget**  
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.  
SD-608

**Environment and Public Works**  
**Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.  
SD-406

1:30 p.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph T. Nall, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.  
SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
**Aviation Subcommittee**  
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.  
SR-253

## MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.  
**Veterans' Affairs**  
Business meeting, to consider the President's budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and S. 2049, Veterans Home Loan Program Improvements Act.  
SR-418

9:30 a.m.  
**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**  
To hold hearings to review matters relating to the October 1987 market break.  
SD-562

**Budget**  
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.  
SD-608

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
**Surface Transportation Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for AMTRAK.  
SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Defense Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Air Force.  
SD-192

**Appropriations**  
**Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the Research and Special Programs Administration.  
SD-124

**Environment and Public Works**  
**Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee**  
To continue hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.  
SD-406

**Finance**  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement.  
SD-215

**Small Business**  
To resume hearings on S. 1929, to create the Corporation for Small Business Investment (COSBI).  
SR-428A

2:00 p.m.  
**Energy and Natural Resources**  
**Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on S. 1508, S. 1570 and H.R. 1548, bills to withdraw and reserve certain Federal lands for military purposes.  
SD-366

**Foreign Relations**  
To hold open and closed hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).  
SD-419

2:30 p.m.  
**Budget**  
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.  
SD-608

## MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.  
**Veterans' Affairs**  
Business meeting, to continue consideration of the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.  
SR-418

9:30 a.m.  
**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**  
**Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee**  
**Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion Subcommittee**  
To hold joint hearings on soybeans and the world market.  
SR-332

**Appropriations**  
**Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Tax Court, Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of the Special Counsel, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority.  
SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
**Environment and Public Works**  
**Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee**  
To continue hearings on S. 2100, to authorize programs for the conservation and development of water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.  
SD-406

**Finance**  
**Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on recent changes in collection procedures on gasoline, diesel, and special motor fuel taxes.  
SD-215

Foreign Relations

To continue open and closed hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

S-116, Capitol

MARCH 21

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Park Service.

SD-192

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings and to consider the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SD-419

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on the Financial Management Service, Bureau of the Public Debt, U.S. Mint, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SD-366

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the tax treatment of single-premium and other investment-oriented life insurance.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction, focusing on base rights and burdensharing.

SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To continue hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SD-366

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1673, to require States to provide Medicaid coverage of community and family support services for severely disabled individuals.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on proposals to establish a national nutrition monitoring and related research program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Office of the General Sales Manager.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.

SD-192

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1516, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Reform of 1987.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Minerals Management Service.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review implementation of conservation programs.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to review federal collection activities of information relating to foreign investment in the United States.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Farm Credit Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Guard and reserve programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-124

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1245, to authorize the issuance by States of tax-exempt bonds for high-speed intercity rail transportation projects under certain circumstances.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1593, to designate the site of the Glorieta Battle in the Civil War as a national historic site, S. 1693, to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and S. 1912, to authorize a study of the feasibility of establishing a National Mimbres Museum in Silver City, New Mexico.

SD-366



3:00 p.m.

## Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

## MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Archives and Records Administration, U.S. Secret Service, and the Administrative Conference of the United States.

SD-124

## Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

## MARCH 28

8:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Surface Mining.

SD-128

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Management and Budget [OMB], and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

SD-116

## Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

## Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review certain tax provisions which have recently expired or will expire this year, focusing on the exempt treatment of mortgage revenue bonds and the targeted jobs tax credit.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Naval Petroleum Reserve, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

SD-116

## MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for force structure programs.

SD-192

## Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

## Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

## MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

## Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Smithsonian Institute, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center.

SD-116

## Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction and family housing programs.

SD-192

## Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

## MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

SD-192

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Geological Survey

SD-116

## Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 314, to require certain telephones to be hearing aid compatible.

SR-253

## Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

## APRIL 11

8:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Forest Service.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

## APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-124

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for energy conservation and emergency preparedness programs.

SD-116

## APRIL 13

9:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Jewish War Veterans.

SD-106

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Labor.

SD-124

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Military Construction Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for reserve components' military construction and defense agencies' military construction and family housing programs.

SD-116

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for ACTION, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, National Mediation Board, National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-124

#### APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Gallery of Art, Commission on Fine Arts, FDR Memorial Commission, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Urban Mass Transit Administration, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.

SD-124

#### APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, Physician Payment Review Commission, Federal Mine

Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Council on the Handicapped, Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the General Services Administration and the Executive Office of the President (with the exception of OMB).

SD-116

#### APRIL 18

8:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for fossil energy research and development, and clean coal technology programs.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

1:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SD-116

#### APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

#### APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Military Construction Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Army military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Territorial Affairs, and territorial governments.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Family Support Administration, and the Human Development Services, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

#### APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Centers for Disease Control, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office.

SD-124

#### APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192



## APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Institute of Building Sciences, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-124

## APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of the Inspector General, all of the Department of the Interior, and the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

SD-116

## APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Military Construction Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Navy military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

## APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Bureau of Land Management.

SD-116

## APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-192

## MAY 9

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

## MAY 10

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Education.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the De-

partment of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

## MAY 11

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged, School Improvement Programs, Impact Aid, Bilingual, Immigrant and Refugee Education, Education for the Handicapped, Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research, and Vocational and Adult Education.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Military Construction Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Air Force military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

## MAY 12

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Student Financial Assistance, Guaranteed Student Loans, Higher Education, Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance, College Housing Loans, Howard University, Special Institution (includes American Printing House for the Blind, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and Gallaudet), Education Research and Statistics, and Libraries.

SD-192

## MAY 17

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

## MAY 18

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 24

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

## CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253